WASHINGTON SO SO SO NEW J.S.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$22,488,129, increase, as compared with April, 1902, \$1,640,000; internal revenue, \$18,064,556, decrease \$3,192,000; miscellaneous, \$2,773,414, decrease \$338,000. The expenditures on account of the War Department ways \$0.000 account of the War Department ways \$0.000 account of the War Solution account of the War The expenditures on account of the War Department were \$9,653,182, increase \$1,000,000; Navy, \$6,472,347, increase \$945,-. . .

For the 10 months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded the expendi-tures by \$35,419,646.

been in the city on a visit.

Comrade Winfield Scott Hunter, of the 33d Mass., who now resides at Waynes-boro. Pa., is in the city for some considerable stay. He received a severe wound at Gettysburg, where his regiment did great work in wiping out the Louisiana Tigers. He is in the lumber business, and has extensive holdings of timber land in West Virginia.

Cel. Thomas Symons, U. S. A., the new Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, who takes the place left vacant by Col. Theodore Bingham, arrived in the city last Friday, and, after presentation to Mrs. Roosevelt, went to the War Department, where he formally took possession of his new berth. Col. Symons is a fine, sol-dierly-looking man, a graduate of West int, and has quite a reputation as an Indian fighter.

Somebody started the report that one of the reasons for desertions in the navy was the "scanty fave." Here is the bill of fare for a week. There are a good many hundred thousand laborers' families who would like to be as well fed: "Breakfast, fresh beef stew, bread, butter and coffee; dinner, baked fish, tomato sauce, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee; supper, macaroni and cheese, fried potatoes, tinned ment, bread-butter and tea. The Sunday includes-Breakfast, baked beans, bread, butter and coffee: dinner, roast beef, boiled potatoes, biscuits and cocon; supper, cold roast beef, cheese, apple sauce, corn bread and tea."

Pierre Lorillard, has been appointed Sec-ond Secretary of the Legation at Havana.

one should hear the venerable author read one should hear the venerable author read his story. This is what a few people did last Friday night. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale read to them his greatest story, and "The Man Without a Country" Everett Hale read to them his greatest story, and "The Man Without a Country" seemed to be alive and right there on the stage. Dr. Hale is well down the western slope of life, where the shadows grow gant and gray for most people, but he seems to have found the sunshine even there. He says of Philip Nolan that he is a real character. That is, early during the war of the rebellion a very young solution. the war of the rebellion a very young sol-dier declared that he wished that he had P the war of the rebellion a very young sol-dier declared that he wished that he had not been born in the United States. On this infamous declaration Dr. Hale pinned his story, but dated it back to the days of

furnished, partly with American furnish-ings and partly with Chinese. The new Minister has some rare old Chinese hangings, cabinets and china, which will be displayed in a regular Oriental room. No nttempt will be made to mix things. The American part of the house will be American, and the Oriental part will be distinct-

Grace Reformed Church, better known in Washington as "The President's Church," will be completed so as to be dedicated by June 7. It is said that the services of dedication will extend throughout the week. The old church was a tiny brick affair, with its main entrance on an The addition to it is not so very large, but is neat and pretty.

Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Embasador of Austria-Hungary, slipped on the polished floor of the dining-room of the Embassy last Sunday and broke her ankle.

Secretary Cortelyou has appointed as a Special Examiner in the Bureau of Cor-Special Examiner in the Bureau of Corporations E. Dana Durand, of Michigan, a position in the Riggs Bank leads to reand Jeremiah W. Mitchell, of Maine, Special Attorney.

Lient.-Col. L. Cubillo, of Spain, is in Washington for a short stay, and will then visit some of the great gun factories of lic en Washington for a short stay, and will then visit some of the great gun factories of this country. He is here to buy armor plate for the Spanish navy, and guns as well. W. C. Accies, of London, who accompanies Col. Cubillo, says: "There is not than ever did while in Congress.

ments of war." er, but it seems to be resting. There are gle exception. Mr. Gage went directly from no very new developments, but you can the Treasury to the presidency of the hear most any old thing about it, most of United States Trust Company, at an imwhich needs to be dipped in salt. The Postmaster of the Washington office has discharged four young women who were minor positions, and especially those of on the rolls as "laborers," but who had never done a lick of menial labor. They secretary in Charge of Fiscal Affairs, had, in fact, been doing purely clerical have been valuable in after life to their labor, such as the women and men who is "laborers" wages. Upward of that sum is a "clerk's salary."

that this Post-office shaking up has occumplished; that is, it is good if it goes far enough. Every Department of the the Vice-President. Mr. Ailes succeeded Government is honey-combed with just him such irregularities as this. Favorites of J. various statesmen, not necessarily women, for there are as many men improperly placed on the rolls as there are women, are urged for appointment, but are met with the Civil Service rules. These men

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business April 30, 1903, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$391,151,728, an increase for the year of \$34,164,329 and an increase for the month of \$8,632,470. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was \$347,564,355, an increase for the year of \$32,450,963 and an increase for the month of \$9,214,541. The total domestic coinage executed at the mints of the United States during April, 1903, was \$2,141,220, as follows: Gold, \$137,400; silver, \$1,809,000; minor coins, \$194,820.

Gold, \$137,400; silver, \$1,809,000; minor coins, \$194,820.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of April, 1903, the total receipts were \$43,326,100 and the expenditures \$41,763,814, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,562,286.

Very naturally the young woman who wears white kid gloves to office, and who carries a white silk parasol in Summer, or who sports sables and broadcloth in Winter, isn't going to soil her dainty hands with this sort of work, even if she is down as a "laborer." Nor does the laborer put up with the \$300 "wages." There is always a "contingent" fund in all these De-

solemnly declare that such a thing can not possibly be done, that it is "against the law," but it does happen, and is happening right straight along. Members of Congress are very largely responsible for it, too. They are not entirely frank about their attitude on Civil Service, for while they do not believe that it is conducted properly, they are afraid to vote against Comrade E. L. Walter, 2d N. Y. Cav., who is an architect at Scranton, Pa., has been in the city on a visit.

* * *

Compared Wigheld Scott Hunter of the compared with the control of the and then when a time of trial like the present comes along, they leave the Department official to face the storm.

It is said now that the New York Post office and those in Baltimore, Chicago, and Washington are to be investigated. A man by the name of Tulloch, who was once employed in the Washington Postoffice, is talking a good deal, and has im pressed the Postmaster-General with the belief that maybe some of the charges that he is making are true. These charges are now being investigated. Former Post-master-General Charles Emory Smith is mixed up in these charges, but he denies them in toto. them in toto.

On the other hand, Comptroller of the Currency Tracewell casts a shadow on Mr. Smith's denial. He says that in 1898 he found that irregular methods in the Washington Post-office, which were smoothed over, had brought it out some \$6,000 behind. Postmaster-General Smith explained these irregularities to Mr. Tracewell, and they were passed, but Comptroller Trace-well says that he put his foot down right there and there has been no trouble on that particular question since then, no "irregularities" and no "deficiency." Tulloch, who was Cashier of the Washington Post-office for a number of years, makes the charges and declares that he can prove them. And there you are!

Michael W. Louis, Superinten lent of Post-office Supplies in the Post-office De-partment, has sued another man for \$20,-

George L. Lorillard, son of the late lerre Lorillard, has been appointed Sector of the Loration at Hagana discoverage of the Loration at Hagana

the Aaron Burr plot.

The Chinese Minister is adopting American customs rapidly. He moved on the 1st of May. The magnificent new Chinese Legation is now completed, and out of the lodd house into the new was the rule for May 1. The new home is to be elegantly furnished, partly with American furnishing and partly with Chinese The and place The and place The and place The and partly and partly with Chinese The and place The and partly and partly with Chinese The and place The to show where the dinner took place. The four-starred Admiral's flag was also flying upon the hotel roof.

Capt, Lamberton presided in the absence of Admiral Dewey. During the progress of the dinner the officers refreshed their memories of the famous victory, pledged the Admiral, and did not forget dead shipmates. The speeches were of the most in-formal character possible.

The following were present, all of whom served under Dewey at Manila: Capt. B. P. Lamberton, Rear-Admiral J. D. Ford, Rear-Admiral James Entwisell, Capt. Richard Inch. Lieut.-Commander John Gibson, Lieut.-Commander F. H. Bailey, Commander G. B. Ransom, Commander C. P. Rees, Lieut. W. E. Atlee and Medical Director J. C. Wise.

A ROAD TO WEALTH. Connection With the Treasury Leads to Wealth.

The recent resignation of Assistant mark how connection with the Treasury brings men into touch with the great moneyed interests, and promotes their for

a nation in Europe to-day that does not look to the United States for its imple-known banker before President McKinley asked him to become Secretary of the Treasury, a post which he held longer than any of his predecessors, with a sin-

mense salary.
But not only the secretaryship, but labor, such as the women and men who worked beside them got from \$900 to \$1. his position as financial editor of the worked beside them got but \$300, which Chicago Tribune to become Secretary Chicago Tribune to become Secretary Gage's private secretary, but within a Gage's private secretary but within a This is one of the really good things hat this Post-office shaking up has ocomplished; that is, it is good if it goes and of New York, of which he is now

James H. Eckles came to Washington

lieve it when he was informed of the fact. He served for four years, gaining considerable National reputation, and resigned to accept a splendid position with the Com-mercial National Bank of Chicago.

His successor, Charles G. Dawes, was little known when appointed, but he was so prominent when he left in 1901 that he was one of the most formidable candidates in the recent Senatorial fight in Illi-nois, in which he was defeated by Rep-resentative Hopkins. He is now Presl-dent of the Central Trust Company of Illi-

the Currency many years ago, is well known from his connection with the Fourth National Bank of New York, and A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York traces his rise to his occupancy of the same post.

NEW ARMY STANDARDS. War Department Adopts Change in the De

signs-Their Description. On the recommendation of Acting Quartermaster-General Patten, the War Department has adopted a new set of standards and regimental, battalion, and other colors for the Army of the United States. The main feature of the new flags, as well as of the buttons and ornaments, is in the representation of the coat-of-arms of the United States. They are made of the best quality of silk in solid colors, and the United States seal, the insignias, scroll in-scriptions, and other emblems are em-broidered in colors. The seal is the prin-cipal feature of each of the standards, the other emblems being merely accessory. The different standards are described as fol-

That of the Secretary of War is scarlet, with white fringe, and contains the United States seal embroidered in colors and four white stars, one near each corner. The cord and tassel are scarlet and white in-tertwined.

The cavalry standard is yellow, and the fringe, cord, and tassel are also of the same color. Under the embroidered seal is a scroll in red, with the regimental designation in letters of white.

The artillery standard is red, with red fringe, cord, and tassel. Below the seal is the insignia of the arm-crossed cannons above a yellow scroll containing the regi-menal designation in letters of red. The infantry standard is blue, with yellow fringe and blue and white cord and tassel. Below the seal is a red scroll hear-

ing the regimental designation in letters of white. The standard of the engineers is scarlet, with white fringe and scarlet and white cord and tassel. Below the seal is the insignia of the corps, a battlemented castle embroidered in white, and a white scroll with the battalion designation in letters of

The Signal Corps standard is orange. with yellow fringe, and cord and tassel of orange and yellow. Below the embroidered seal is the insignia of the corps, crossed flags, and torch, embroidered in yellow and white, under which is a blue scroll with the designation in letters of white.

He Did Split Rails.

Kansas sends a voice of protest against recent derision of the time-honored belief that Abraham Lincoln split rails when he was a young man. J. R. McLean, of Florence, Kan., has absolute personal proof that Mr. Lincoln acknowledged wielding the ax for a livelihood. Mr. Mc-

Lean writes:

"I was a delegate to the State Convention held in Decatur, III., in 1860. Mr. Lincoln sat on the platform during the convention when two men came into the hall bearing between them two rails. Mr. Lincoln was saked if he had smit the rails. Supper, cold roast beer, cheese, apple sauce, corn bread and tea."

Michael W. Louis, Superinten lent of Post-office Supplies in the Post-office Department had hoisted over it a fine new Flag of the largest dimensions made by the Government, 20 by 36 feet. There was enough wind to carry it out and it proudly floated all day long "on the loyal winds that loved it well."

Mr. Christiancy, who permitted Mrs. Tyner to "crack" the safe in her husband's office in the Post-office Department, has been given a "furllough" and told that he hinds plit those rails, but be was sure he had split many better ones."

Col. O. H. Oldroyd, who occupies the been given a "furllough" and told that he been given a "furllough" and told that he hinds plit those rails, but be was sure he had split many better ones."

Col. O. H. Oldroyd, who occupies the been given a "furllough" and told that he was not sure that he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split many better ones."

Tyner to "crack" the safe in her husband's office in the Post-office Department, has been given a "furllough" and told that he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split many better ones."

Tyner to "crack" the safe in her husband's office in the Post-office Department of the first of the first of the first of the had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails, but be was sure he had split those rails of the rails he looked them carefully over.

Tyner to "crack" the safe of the post-office Depa

also that Lincoln did split rails when a young man. Col. Oldroyd began collecting mementoes long before Lincoln became

FISHING LINES.

M and X went out to C, They pulled their boat with E's; The only food they took to eat Was one small can of P's.

So X then tried to eatch a fish. But hooked him in the I. "That's not the proper form," said M, And I'll tell you Y.

"First hook your fish, then let him run, And now you'll grasp my Q; Just quickly double on the fish, Or he will W."

"Let's try some other place," said X;
"This one is not O. K.
We might fish here till kingdom come
Forever and for A." "Use my short line," said kindly M,

"Twill suit you very well; The water here is shallow, as Its depth is but an L. "This seems a favorable spot,

'Tis surely not too far, If we don't get a big catch here I don't know where they R. The chosen place, indeed, was fine,

It suited to a T; They only kept the biggest fish, And let the small ones B. "If we," said they while going home,

uld meet a country J, We'll fill him up with stories Of the sport we've had all day. "Then let's inaugurate at once A series of le V's; We'll ask a hundred fellows and

As many nice lai D's," So several jolly balls they gave, As jolly as could be, And all around the walls stuffed fish

Were hung in F. I. G. My alphabetic yarn is done, And though "tis not quite true, O may I hope that it has proved A pleasant one for U.

THE NATION'S SPONSORS. (By Comer Adam Seip.) Sleep on, ye brave and noble, Who for our country died:

Sleep on, for now no trouble Molests where you abide, For you the conflict's ended, And rest 's your portion now; 'or you our voices blended, For you our voices

Sleep on, thou unselfish hero, May laurels deck thy brow; Sleep on—the victory's halo Encircles thee, I trow.

Renewed our pledge-our vow.

We are thy debtors ever, And thee our homage bring; We will forget, no, never, Sweet memories 'round thee cling.

Our deliverer—brave and true; Sleep on, thou Nation's sponsor, All honor is thy due

Sleep on, thou loved preserver.

And when the trumpets, sounding, Awaken all the dead, May thee, the chorus swelling, Bear Victory on the head,

SPANISH WAR. (Continued from first page.)

nizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing State, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned are secondary, if not rightly eliminable, factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

NOR FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EX-PEDIENCY

do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the pres-ent time the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular Government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of it the mere relation of a friendly ally.

When it shall appear hereafter that
there is within the island a Government

capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nacharging the functions of a separate na-tion, and having, as a n-atter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such Government can be promptly and readily recognized and the relations and in-righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans terests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of

been one of friendly intervention in many been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hither to has been an earnest, unselfish desire for Government will continue its watchful care. zens.

the war, according to the large dictates selves, to civilization and humanity to in-of humanity and following many historical tervene with force, it shall be without precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their as to command the support and approval borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the

that deprive them of legal protection.

Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance. The present sendition of affairs. Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant memore to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant day. Since Harriet Beecher Stowe's great story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been barred from the New York libraries, "The Man Without a Country" will probably have to follow suit before very long. Washington was given a great treat the other night, in which "The Man Without a Country" figured. Many have read a Country" figured. Many have read about Philip Nolan, and felt sorry for him, and not a few have shed real tears for such a fair adherence to the truth, that the Post-office Department, the very construction of which has even been referred to and not a few have shed real tears for such a fair adherence to the truth, that the Post-office business is warming up, but it is split by Lincoln.

President, and among the many famous things in his collection is a rail that was split by Lincoln.

Spanish War Veterans Get an Injunction. A preliminary injunction has been granted at Lancaster, Pa., on the petition of the National Association of Spanish vary door by war-ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that the country wentled by the property destroyed and them selves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our doors. The National Association of Spanish vary door by war-ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that the charity of our citizens.

THE ISSUE IS NOW WITH THE CONGRESS. The Charles of the public Treasury to supplement are liable to seizure and are seized at our doors. The National Association of Spanish vary door by war-ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that the charity of our citizens are in constant dan-liberty of our citizens are label to seizure and are seized at our distribution of food and supplies be con-liberty of our citizens are label to seizure and are seized at our distribution of food and supplies be con-liberty of our citizens a American War Veterans against Wm. C. Ion, the expeditions of inhousiering that tion of which has even been referred to mal-odorously.

Liller, restraining him against selling we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting officers, all that could be likely and the property of the Spanish-American War Veterans. A number of misdemeanors are charged against Mr. menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation

with which we are at peace. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American peo-I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval Court of In quiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The de-struction of that noble vessel has filled the National heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our Navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the Nation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unquali-fied confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the de-struction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the

Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government can not assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there. Further referring in this connection to

recent diplomatic correspondence, a dis-patch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st p'time also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 19th instant, as fol-

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views be-tween the reports of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the facts be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS.

President Grant, in 1875, after discuss ing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:
"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon

them, and to seriously consider the remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the is-land from the peninsula, * the contending parties appear to have within

and of other nations.

Each party seems quite capable of friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer fee endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

"First, That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second, That it is the duty of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at

In the last annual message of my imme-

diate predecessor during the pending strug-gle, it was said:

gle, it was said:
"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all related the sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all related and empowered to use the entire land purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacri- States to such an extent as may be fice of human life and the utter destrucproval or disapproval of tion of the very subject matter of the con-flict, a situation will be presented in which such Government. We would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

cember last, speaking to this question, I

and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attended to the Saturday evening, when, with only one Senator absent, the Senate adopted the minority amendment by a vote of 51 to 37—10 Republicans voting with the Date of Staturday evening, when, with only one Senator absent, the Senate adopted the minority amendment by a vote of 51 to 37—10 Republicans voting with the Date of Staturday evening. There remain the alternative forms of welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained, intervention to end the war, either as an If not, the exigency of further and other impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been configurable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hestiancy, in the light of the obligation this Government lation of the United States has virtually been configurable right and duty.

peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished over the rights and property of American by differences between us and Spain, and citizens and will abute none of its efforts unstained by the blood of American citi-zens.

THE FORCIBLE INTERVENTION

THE FORCIBLE INTERVENTION

THE FORCIBLE INTERVENTION

THE FORCIBLE INTERVENTION

of the United States as a neutral to stop duty imposed by our obligations to our-

SPAIN'S CRUELTIES HOPELESS.

The long trial has proved that the ob-

mination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

gave notice that he had sent to the desk a plain declaration of war, and would presently call it up. This had its effect. The House receded from its support of "are and," and the resolution reported by the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate was 42 to 35, and in the House 311 to 6.

The Joint Resolution of war, and would presently call it up. This had its effect. The House receded from its support of "are and," and the resolution reported by the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change, except for Senator Teller's amendment. The vote in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs were adopted without change.

exhausted every effort to relieve the in-tolerable condition of affairs which is at regiment worked in 1861 near (Fairfax) our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Const tution and the law, I await your action. Consti-Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostili-ties, the duration and details of which

have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898. THE QUESTION IN THE HANDS OF

CONGRESS. The message was temperate and dignified in tone, but unanswerable as to conclusions, and brought the question squarely to issue.

Under our Government the President is the agent, in conjunction with the Senate, in dealing with foreign powers. Congress's functions in diplomacy are very limited, but potent when invoked. It can regulate intercourse with other countries and can declare war. When, therefore, the President recited the long, persistent, patient and diversified endeavors of his predecessors and himself to bring Spain to adopt a policy consistent with the civilization of the day, and said in conclusion that he had exhausted all the resources of diplomacy, it became incumbent on Congress to exercise its prerogative and invoke the "last argument of kings"-war. Congress proceeded promptly. April 13, two days after the reception of the mes-

sage, the House Committe on Foreign Affairs unanimously reported a resolution, which read: "Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishning, by the free action of the people there-of, a stable and independent Government of their own in the Island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces

of the United States to execute the pur-

poses of this resolution.

The House passed this by a vote of 324 to 19, and sent it to the Senate.

The Senate Committe on Foreign Relations, consisting of such universally recog-nized able men as Senators Wm. P. Frye, nized able men as Senators Wm. P. Frye, of Maine; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; J. B. Foraker, of Ohio: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; John T. Morgan, of Alabama; John W. Daniel, of Virginia; David Turpie, of Indiana; Rober Q. Mills, of Texas; George Gray, of Delaware; Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming, had been at work for some weeks upon a resolution based upon one introduced by Senator Foraker. Senator Davis, the Chairman, spent much time on this and the report accompanying it. The first object of the entire Committee was to definitely end the Spanish rule in Cuba, but they were di-

intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States battleship with

demand, that the Government of Spain a once relinquish its authority and govern-ment of the Island of Cuba, and with-

sary to carry these resolutions into effect." Senators Turpic, Mills, Daniel and For-aker, representing the minority, cordially concurred in the resolutions, but moved to amend the first clause by adding:

"And that the Government of the United States hereby recognize the Repub-In my annual message to Congress, De-ember last, speaking to this question, I aid:

A very earnest debate followed the pre-

sentation of these reports, which lasted until Saturday evening, when, with only 37-10 Republicans voting with the Demo-crats and Populists for it, and four Re-publicans voting with the 33 Democrats against it.

The following amendment offered by

Senator Teller, of Colorado, was accepted by the Committee, and adopted without division:

"Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or con-trol over said Island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determina-tion when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the Island to its people."
All other amendments were voted down.

and by a vote of 67 to 21 the resolutions were adopted as a whole and as a substitute for the House resolutions.

The Senate then adjourned until Mon-

day. Sunday was full of wars and rumors of wars, with a number of legislative in-trigues to prevent war. The only hope of this was by a deadlock between the House and Senate, and at one time this had a gleam of possibility. TRYING TO BRING ABOUT A DEADLOCK.

Promptly after the House came to order on Monday Representative Dingley moved that the House concur in the Senate subwell to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and siderations, I ask the Congress to au-Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no Government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these conditions of the Cuban Republic. There were confirmed to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of the Cuban Republic. There were measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of hostilities have been discovered by the following themselves over the recognition of the Cuban Republic. There were committees and repeated remains the recognition of the Cuban Republic. There were measures to secure a full and final terminate the conditions are committeed in the recognition of hostilities between the Government of hostilities have been dependent of hostilities h ment. The vote in the Senate was 42 to 35, and in the House 311 to 6. The Joint Resolution was approved by

the President the next day-April 20, 1898.

(To be continued.)

The Author Explains Some Seeming Discrepancies. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the is-

BAYARD'S COURIER.

Seminary. Perhaps the names Fort Williams, Fort Worth and Fort Ward will refresh his

memory.

These works were, respectively, half a mile south, three-eighths of a mile southeast and three-quarters of a mile northwest of Seminary.

Mr. Van Velsor asks if the New Jersey
Brigade saw fighting on May 12 at Spott-

sylvania. Sedgwick's, or Wright's Corps came into the Confederate breastworks at 6 o'clock, and endured a day of great battle. Mr. Van Velsor's attention is directed to the fourth volume of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." pp. 170-174, for reading

what will greatly interest him. Part of the 2d N. J. seems to have been discharged shortly after crossing the Pa-munkey. These men, with others from the Pennsylvania Reserves, guarded a wagon train going back to the Rappa-hannock. The order for this movement

Ind. Cav., thinks there is a slight mistake in "Bayard's Courier" upon the fight at Barbee's Crossroads, especially regarding the support of Pennington's Battery.

The following is from Gen. Pleasonton's "On approaching Barbee's Crossroads the enemy opened with a couple of guns from an eminence commanding the road and displayed a large force of cavalry on the road toward Chester Gap. I replied with a section of Pennington's Battery. and immediately sent the 8th Pa. and 6th Cav., under Col. Gregg, to our left, to occupy some woods to the front and turn their flank, a section under Pennington taking position to the front and right of the road, supported by the 8th N. Y. Cav., under Col. Davis, while the 8th Ill. and 3d Ind. Cav., under Col. Farnsworth, moved up the road to the front."

The scene in "Bayard's Courier" is based upon Gen. Pleasonton's report. Probably Mr. Day's regiment supported one of Pennington's sections prior to being ordered forward; if so, there is no dis-crepancy between the General's report and Mr. Day's memory.—B. K. Benson.

Battle of Farmington, Miss.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of March 26 I notice an article by Comrade F. A. Pettibone, Co. II, 2d Iowa Cav., in which he gives the date of the battle as May 18, 1862. It should be the 8th of May, and instead of the whole of Gen. Pope's army, which was about 32,000 strong, there were in the neighborhood of 12,000 sent out on a reconnoissance, under Brig.-Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of

The "Eagle" Brigade was not present in the fight. There were only the 8th Wis. (the "Eagle" regiment) and two guns of Spoor's Iowa battery of the brigade on the field during the battle, The 2d Iowa Cav. was there, and oc-

cupied a position on the right of the 8th Wis.; there was also a squadron of the Wis, there was also a squarron of the 2d U. S. Cav. stationed on our left, and no more gallant fighting was done by any troops during the whole war than was done by these two small commands when they made that charge on the Johnny rebs; land from the peninsula, * * the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker.

"In this view in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No both commands were fighters "from way back," and if it had not been for this

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Breech-Loading Cannon. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Seeing your article in The National Tribu April 30 about "Breech-Loading Cannon. I will state that in 1864 there were two here that in 1804 there were two breech-loading cannon in Fort Worth, near Alexandria, Va. They had this inscrip-tion on them: "Presented by the Loyal Americans of London," with the date, which I have forgotten. I have a very dis-tinct recollection of them, as I learned to work them, they being for a time in charge of my gun department. They were Whit-

worth guns. While I am about it I just wish to say that I think that the form of the \$12 per month pension bill you present in this issue is the right thing.—John P. S.

Lower, Independent Battery I, Pa. 154 Elizabeth avenue, Newark, N. J.

Inter-State Reunion Association. The directors of the Interstate Reunion have designated the time for holding their Annual Reunion this year from Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. These are the largest soldiers' Reunions held in America. The soldiers own and control 200 acres of park nea Baxter Springs, Kan., and furnish 2,000 was given on May 31.

In your same issue Mr. T. G. Day 3d Ind. Cav., thinks there is a slight mistake C. W. Daniels, Secretary, Baxter Springs, Ran, and Turnish 2000.

Kan.

New York G.A.R. Encampment. Allan C. Bakewell, Commander, Department of New York, in General Orders just issued from Headquarters of Department of New York, Albany, announces that the 37th Annual Encampment will be held at Niagara Falls, June 17, 18 and 19. The Department Headquarters will be established at the Cataract International

LaGrippe is a germ disease which makes a direct attack upon the nerves. When the fever runs high, the blood becomes thin and poor; it is filled with im-purities from the wasting tissues and used up cells; the nerve force is reduced to the lowest ebb and the heart is strained to its utmost capacity to maintain the circulation.

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Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine will restore the appetite, bring sweet sleep, strengthen the weakened nerves and mus-